

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

NO. 95.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00

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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.

PRICE—50 cts. per quire.

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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the case; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS.

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

THOS. R. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. R. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860—w&t&tw.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson will be specially referred to all persons who have known him, either as a Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons herefore referred to him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office.

—jana w&t&tw.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tends his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner.

[Aug. 29, 1860—tf.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1860—tf.

LYSANDER HORN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business referred to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1860—tf.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSION TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)

Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assort-

ment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices.

Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries

assorted at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

[July 13, 1860—by.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

[Jan. 3, 1859—tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857—tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed

by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over H. J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

RECORD BOOKS relate to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

BLANK DREDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the case; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, PRINCIPAL.

The Twenty-Sixth semi-annual Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 2, 1861.)

EXPENSES PER SESSION:

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00

Tuition in primary class.....15 00

Tuition in middle and senior classes.....20 00

French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each.....10 00

Oriental, Pastel, Grecian, and Italian Painting, each.....5 00

Music on Piano.....25 00

Use of instrument for practice.....5 00

Washing.....5 00

Contingent fee.....25

Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle-work without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.

July 22, 1861—w&t&tw.

FINE FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

WE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles.

A fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street.

N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.

September 19, 1860—w&t&tw.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WE COMMITTED to the jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Owesey, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Overley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro is about 36 or 37 years of age; 5' 10" to 11 inches high, black, with short, thin whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky. He was arrested in Anderson county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said a way, pay his fees and expenses, and take him away. —WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25—tf.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Elder W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Was received, announcing the passage of several House bills in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITION.

Mr. SPEED presented the petition of Major J. R. Pirtle: ordered to be printed and referred to the Military committee.

BLIND INSTITUTION.

Mr. SPEED presented the report of the Institution for the Education of the Blind: 1,500 copies ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Education.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ALEXANDER—Finance—Asked to be discharged from the consideration of the Adjutant General's report: discharged.

The report was referred to the Military committee.

Mr. GROVER—Finance—A H. R. bill to distribute public books, with an amendment: amendment adopted.

Mr. GLENN offered an amendment: adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—A H. R. bill to create the office of public binder, and to repeal the portion of art. I, chap. 5, of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the auditor to contract for binding, with amendments: amendments adopted, and bill passed.

[The amendments provide that the binder elected at this session shall go into office in January 1st, 1863, instead of 1862, as in the H. R. bill, and continue in office until the first Monday in August, 1864, and the term of office of the binder after that time to run for two years from first Monday in August.]

Mr. ROBINSON—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Charles N. and Harriet Wheeler, with a substitute for the bill: substitute adopted, and bill as amended passed.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Capt. Jno. L. Davidson and his securities, with an amendment: amendment concurred in, and bill passed.

Mr. SPEED—Banks—A H. R. bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the bill be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Messrs. GOODLUE and SPEED opposed the motion, and advocated the bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER opposed the bill.

Mr. WORTHINGTON advocated the motion to print, and opposed the bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER withdrew his motion to print.

Mr. GROVER to offer some amendments.

Mr. GROVER opposed the bill, and moved that the bill and amendments be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. GOODLUE replied briefly to Messrs. GROVER and ALEXANDER.

Before any action, the hour arrived for the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. ROBINSON, from the special committee appointed on the question of an adjournment, reported that the committee thought the Legislature could safely adjourn on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, to such time as the Legislature may determine.

The resolution was then taken up.

Mr. READ moved to insert the second Wednesday in February, 1862.

Mr. GROVER favored an adjournment *sine die*, and moved it to be 1st September, 1863.

Mr. McHENRY spoke in favor of his amendment, being the farthest day.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL thought this an important question to determine, and the Legislature should be cautious in determining it. Too long a time should not elapse between the adjournment and re-assembling of this body. He moved to insert the 3d Wednesday in January, 1862, as the time of re-assembling.

Mr. DEHAVEN concurred in the importance of the question before the Senate, but he could not see what good could be done now by setting here longer. If he could see that any good could be attained, he would remain until the expiration of his term of office. He favored an adjournment until some time in the spring; he favored the longest time.

The vote was taken on Mr. GROVER's motion, and it was decided in the negative by yeas 2, nays 22.

The vote was then taken upon inserting the 2d Monday in April, and decided in the negative.

The vote was taken upon the 1st Wednesday in March: negative.

The vote was taken upon inserting the 2d Wednesday in February, and decided in the affirmative.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution as amended, and decided in the affirmative by yeas 15, nays 9; and the Senate fixes December 23, 1861, as the day to adjourn over to the 2d Wednesday in February, 1862.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. BUSH offered resolutions in relation to the pay of members of the General Assembly, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1st. That no member of the Legislature shall receive per diem allowance or mileage, except for the time he is employed in the legislation of the Commonwealth. Neither shall any member of either House receive pay or mileage when absent from the seat of government, except his absence is made necessary on business for the Commonwealth, or on leave of absence granted.

2d. That no member of the Legislature, who is absent on leave of absence from either House for a longer time than three days at any one time, shall receive per diem allowance or mileage for the time he is absent exceeding three days.

3d. That it shall be duty of the clerk of each House to furnish the Auditor with the names and time of service of the members of the General Assembly who are entitled to receive their pay in accordance with these resolutions.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a substitute: rejected.

Mr. DEHAVEN offered an additional resolution, limiting mileage to one payment for each Legislature: rejected.

Mr. GOODLUE offered the following substitute, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter the members of the General Assembly shall be allowed to draw

their per diem only under the following circumstances:

1st. When they are in actual attendance upon the session of the Legislature.

2d. When they are absent on account of sickness or legislative business, or have leave of absence, since the last recess of the General Assembly, or at any subsequent term, without notice to said party in default.

The act to take effect from its passage.

Mr. BURNAM—Education—A bill for the benefit of school district, No. 63, in Lawrence county: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John B. Hall and James Clayton, trustees of school district, No. 63, in Shelby county. [Appropriates \$129, out of the school fund, to pay the teacher for service rendered in 1860.]

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN moved to amend the bill by striking out \$129, and inserting \$175: rejected—yeas, 33; nays, 37.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 74; nays, 0.

HOUSE BILL AMENDED IN THE SENATE.

A House bill creating the office of Public Binder, and repealing all laws authorizing the Auditor to contract for binding: amendment concurred in.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. BURNAM—Education—A House bill amended, by way of substitute, in the Senate, in relation to pay of assessors for listing births, deaths, and marriages. [The amendment allows Dr. Beniss \$700 for his services as Registrar; allows assessors two cents per list; repeals the law authorizing the Governor to appoint a Registrar; and appoints W. L. Sutton to said office, at an annual salary of \$700; blanks, &c., to be furnished by the State; clerks to receive same pay for copying books and transmitting same to Auditor, as now allowed for copying tax books.]

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment abolishing the office of Registrar: adopted.

The substitute, as amended, was then concurred in—yeas, 69; nays, 3.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. WOLFE, from the committee on Federal Relations, together with the several amendments offered thereto by Messrs. HUSTON, HEADY, and BURNS.

Mr. JACOB concluded the remarks commenced by him on yesterday, and advocated the adoption of the resolutions reported by Mr. WOLFE.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH advocated the adoption of the resolutions reported by Mr. WOLFE, at some length.

Mr. ANDREWS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That until the report of the committee on Federal Relations, now before the House, is disposed of, the House will hold afternoon and night sessions, by taking a recess until 3 o'clock, and until 7 o'clock; and if not disposed of during this day, the consideration not to be resumed until 3 o'clock tomorrow evening.

And then the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH moved a call of the House: ordered.

The roll was called, and the absentees were sent for.

Mr. WARD moved to dispense with the further proceedings under the call of the House: adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. GRIFFITH had leave of absence from and after Friday next.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. GRIFFITH had leave of absence from and after Friday next.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of Samuel Province: passed.

Same—A bill authorizing the county judge of Pulaski county to appoint a sheriff: referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. RANKIN moved the previous question.

The further consideration of said resolutions and amendments were then dispensed with until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

Ho for Col. Lindsey's Regiment!

Any person wishing to send letters and small packages, such as gloves, socks, drawers, &c., to any one in Col. D. W. Lindsey's regiment, stationed at Camp Swigert, in Greenup county, can have an opportunity of doing so by leaving the same at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Reading, on Market street, to-day. A messenger will leave this city to-morrow morning, (Friday,) for that camp.

Protest from Mason and Slidell.

Mason and Slidell, the would-be commissioners to European courts, but at present the actual inspectors of the inside works of one of the forts of the United States, (Fort Warren, we believe,) are sorely grieved at their capture by the San Jacinto. We should have inferred as much, without any evidence of a positive character; but since reading their remarkable "protest," drawn up on board the San Jacinto, the next day after they were favored with the hospitalities of that grinning monster of the ocean, we know they were grieved. Whoever is so fortunate as to be in possession of the "original" of their protest, will undoubtedly find it blotted with the tears of the two virtuous rebels whose names are signed thereto, as well as the tears of their respective and respectable Secretaries, Messrs. Eustis and McFarland, whose names are also appended to the "document." Com. Wilkes was favored with only a copy of said original, the latter, undoubtedly, being intended for the inspection of Her Majesty's ministers whenever an opportunity shall be presented to forward the same.

Ye commissioners, in the outset of their "protest," say that they "embarked at Havana on the 7th inst., as passengers on board the Trent, Capt. Moir, bound to the island of St. Thomas," and it is unfortunate for them that they were not permitted to pursue a journey so auspiciously commenced. They further say, they "paid their passage money for the whole route from Havana to Southampton," but whether in "Confederate bonds," or in gold, with the American eagle stamped thereon, commonly known as Uncle Sam's currency, they do not state. We conclude that inasmuch as this is the only allusion they make to the payment of their passage, they wish to have it understood, that what they thus paid was a dead loss to them, and that the Captain of the Trent refunded no portion of the "fare" which they paid in advance.

They further say, that while the Trent was "pursuing her usual course," (and while, perhaps, Mason and Slidell were cracking their champagne,) a shot gun was fired by the San Jacinto "across the course of the Trent." Of course, in the language of "Honest Abe," "nobody was hurt." But the Trent "hove to," and was boarded by a Lieutenant of the U. S. N., "with full crews armed with muskets and side arms." Mason and Slidell left their champagne, and appeared with "most of the passengers on the upper deck" of the Trent. The impudent Lieutenant called for the "passenger list." Captain of the Trent refused to produce it, and "formally protested against any right to visit his ship for the purpose indicated." (Captain of the Trent knew, then, the character and mission of his "passengers.") Mason and Slidell say he was indignant at the outrage of taking them from the Trent, and "protested" against it. Captain of the Trent claimed the right, in the name of the British Government, to carry rebel ambassadors and dispatches. An officer in the naval uniform of Great Britain, and "known to the passengers as having charge of the mails," said to the United States Lieutenant, that "as the only person present representing his government, he felt called upon, in language as strong and emphatic as he could express, to denounce the whole proceedings as a piratical act." But all without avail. The *humble* Lieutenant was *hobdurate*. Mason and Slidell were transferred, "by force," to the San Jacinto, and thus lost the money they had paid as "fare to Southampton." But they omitted to say they were being conveyed to Fort Warren by the liberality of the United States government, free of charge!

They close their protest by declaring that their "brief narrative is believed to be correct," and respectfully ask Com. Wilkes if it is not so. The Com. replies in a note, that it is not correct, but "differs materially from the truth in time and circumstances," as appears from the log-book and the report of all the officers who visited the Trent! Poor Mason and Slidell! Cheated out of their "fare to Southampton," carried by force to the San Jacinto, incarcerated in Fort Warren, in due time to be dealt with according to law for treason, and branded as liars by Com. Wilkes.

The idea of two such criminals making a "protest" against their capture! As well might the horse-thief or murderer protest that the sheriff, armed with a warrant, violates his "personal rights" by making an arrest. Mason and Slidell must be brought to a realization of the fact that they are *felons*, and not "ambassadors."

In conclusion, this "protest" furnishes the most conclusive evidence that the captain of the Trent was fully aware of the character of his passengers, and so is brought clearly within the terms of the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality, which declares, "that any English vessel carrying munitions of war, or dispatches, for either belligerent, will do so at its own peril, and cannot claim any protection of the British Government."

The Great Fire in Charleston.

The most valuable portion of the city of Charleston has been destroyed by fire. The papers of that city say it was caused by an incendiary or the negligence of negroes. It is certain, though there is naturally but little about it in the dispatches, that the panic caused by the conflagration was heightened by rumors that it was the signal for a servile insurrection. Whether the fire was occasioned by negro incendiary insurrectionists, or the rumors of insurrection were occasioned by the fire, it is impossible to say. It is ominous, however, that the fire commenced on the northern side of the city, during the prevalence of a gale from the north, which carried it through the city, destroying everything before it, over a breadth of several squares. It is, we believe, four squares from the Charleston Hotel to the Circular Church, and yet both were destroyed. The celebrated Institute Hall, where the Charleston Convention assembled, Hibernia Hall, the head-quarters of the Douglas men during the Convention, St. Andrew's Hall, the Secessionists head-quarters then and since, the theatre, and many other places of note in the city, are in ruins. The property destroyed is estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars. Hardly had the conflagration subsided before our stone fleet made its appearance, and before this time, doubtless, the channels to the harbor, never spacious, have been permanently blockaded. Charleston, at the time of its burning, was crowded with refugees from the sea island region, and the destitution and suffering of the people must be terrific. It was the people of Charleston who threw the fire-brand that lit the awful flames of civil war now raging in the land. They have been burning houses and cotton on the coast, and threatening to make a Moscow of the State. What relation the purging by fire which the old city has suffered, has to the madness which it has propagated, we shall not pretend to determine; but it is certain that upon a community which has been guilty of the gravest crimes has fallen the heaviest calamities.

ARREST OF REBELS BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.—Deputy U. S. Marshal C. B. Pettit, of Bourbon county, arrived in Covington on Tuesday, having in custody C. C. Rogers, of Paris, and John Higgins, of Magoffin county, both noted rebels, who have for a length of time been giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Higgins was taken prisoner in Montgomery county, a few days since, by Capt. G. N. Hall, of Col. Epperson's regiment, and has been supplying the rebels with provisions and other means of sustenance. Rogers had a number of letters in his possession, from parties of this State, to friends and relatives in the Southern army.

One of the letters is from Frank Troutman, of Paris, law partner of Wm. E. Simms, now a Captain in the rebel army, and it details the condition of Simms' property and affairs, and conveys other information quite interesting to the rebel Captain. Rogers has been carrying on this private mail system for a long time, and was a most valuable ally of the rebels. He was arrested at Paris, and the twain were sent down to the U. S. authorities in Covington for imprisonment.

After remaining in jail for a short time the news of the arrest got abroad, and some secession sympathizers in the city made an effort to procure the release of the prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus, but Deputy U. S. Surveyor E. H. Samuels, who had the matter in hand, had anticipated the movement by taking them over to Cincinnati, where they were placed in the custody of U. S. Marshal A. C. Sands, and the probability is that by the time this account meets the eye of our readers, Messrs. Higgins and Rogers will be on their way to a place of perfect security.

CELEBRATION OF THE PORT ROYAL VICTORY.—The London Star, of November 20, says "a numerous party of loyal Unionists met on Monday, in St. James street, London, to celebrate by a dinner the victory of Port Royal. The company heartily approved that General Scott should be entertained at a banquet in London."

THE LOYAL LADIES OF NICHOLASVILLE AND JESSAMINE COUNTY.—The ladies of the town sent last week four large boxes filled with articles necessary to their comfort to Col. Garrard's regiment, and the ladies of Sulphur Well also contributed handsomely to the same object. These kindly offices not only tend greatly to the physical relief of the volunteers, but they create feelings of pleasurable emotion which it is well to foster and promote by a continuation of such generous acts of kindly remembrance.

A SOUTHERN TEST MEDIUM.—Amid the blantant proclamations of confidence in the cause of secession in which the rebels indulge, there now and then comes out a *fact* which, with striking emphasis, give the lie to their loud mouthings. Here is one: Paper money at the South is at 35 cent discount for gold. *United States Treasury notes or demand notes are freely taken at par!* This is the kind of test that tells. They talk loud, but they trust only Uncle Sam in their banks. While Confederate bonds are in many places literally thrown away as worthless, United States Treasury notes are eagerly sought for at par.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION PARTY OF LEXINGTON, ON SATURDAY EVENING, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, THE FOLLOWING NOMINATIONS WERE MADE FOR CITY OFFICERS, VIZ:

For Mayor, Col. C. T. Worley; City Attorney, Speed S. Goodloe; City Treasurer, J. W. Cochran; City Assessor, Asa Eden; Keeper City Poor and Work House, John S. Miller; Captain Night Watch, Augustus Dimond.

A DELEGATION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENTS COMPRISING THE IRISH BRIGADE HAVE WAITED ON THE PRESIDENT, AND PRESENTED A PETITION, SIGNED BY EVERY OFFICER, REQUESTING THE APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL THOMAS F. MEAGHER AS BRIGADIE GENERAL.

Rebel Outrages in Christian County.

We have been permitted to publish the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city. The writer is a citizen of Christian county, and was compelled to leave his home, by Buckner and his minions, in order to save his life:

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 15th, 1861.

DEAR —: I embrace the present opportunity to say that — reached here yesterday evening on his way to Calhoun. He left Hopkinsville a few days since, and says that the rebel troops are taking all sorts of property, and are destroying almost everything; they have lately taken three of my negro men, sending one of them to Tennessee, and keeping the other about Hopkinsville; they have taken a great deal of my corn, &c. They have also taken several negroes from Ben. Campbell, two from Joe Gant, three or four from J. F. Buckner, several from Jas. McCasky, together with all of his hay, &c.

I could not, in this letter, tell you of all from whom they have taken negroes, and other property. The remainder of the negroes belonging to myself, J. F. Buckner, and others through the neighborhood, have run into the woods, and stay there, to keep from being stolen and driven off by the secessionists.

They (the rebels) say that they are fighting for their rights, and to keep Lincoln from stealing and running off our negroes; and I suppose that they have just thought of it, that the best way to prevent that is to steal them themselves.

I understand that they are to have three hundred and fifty negroes run from our country. I am now for confiscating all negroes belonging to secessionists, without regard to what is done with them afterwards.

Cannot something be done to influence Gen. Buell to press forward, and relieve these poor suffering Union men, women, and children from the awful and heart-rending condition under which they are now laboring?

BE READY.—We think, says the Shelby News, it would be advisable for the loyal Union men of this and every other county in the State, to organize a cavalry company of one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. The companies should be well mounted and armed, and thoroughly drilled; and ready at a moment's notice to put down and crush out, in the incipient stage, every treasonable move of the tories within their respective counties or adjoining counties. And whenever an overt act is committed to pursue the parties and arrest them, and hold them to a strict accountability.

The occurrence at Jacksonville shows the nefarious spirit rife among the tories, even in this section. It demonstrates how unlicensed would be their revelings in demagogic outrages, if they had the power. All such demonstrations should be promptly met, and summarily punished. By means of such an organization as we propose it can be done. The is no use playing boopeep with traitors and tories.

We hope the Legislature will attend to the passage of a law, so that such companies can be organized in the several counties; to be equipped and paid by the Government. Or that an arrangement will be made with the Federal Government by which such companies may be mustered into the United States service, but each company to be stationed in the county where raised.

ONE OF THE SWORDS WHICH WERE STOLEN FROM JAPANESE TOMMY.—One of the swords which were stolen from Japanese Tommy, while the Embassy were in Baltimore, has been recovered, and will be returned to him by the first conveyance to Japan. The swords were stolen by a young man who is now in the rebel army. He and Tommy got drunk together, and while the former was maudlin his weapon was taken.

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PARSON BROWNLOW ARRESTED.—The Bowling Green (Ky.) Courier says Parson Brownlow was arrested for treason by the Confederate States Commissioner at Knoxville, on the 6th, and committed to jail.

THE RALEIGH (N. C.) STANDARD OF THE 4TH LEAVES FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE THAT A FEDERAL REGIMENT HAD TAKEN POSSESSION OF PORTSMOUTH, N. C., THAT THERE ARE TEN YANKEE STEAMERS IN FAMILICO SOUND.

LIEUT. BENHAM, OF THE OHIO STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, IS NOW VISITING THE OHIO REGIMENTS IN KENTUCKY, AS THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER SAYS A RUMOR OF AN ORDER FROM THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT, TO GIVE BROWNLOW A SAFE CONDUCT TO THE NORTH, HAD CREATED INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Daniel et al v. Thomas, Powell; affirmed.

Rancey v. Smith, Madison; affirmed.

Bradford v. Byland et al, Pendleton; reversed.

Calvert v. Marshall, Mason; reversed.

ODERS.

Wm. L. Conklin, Esq., of Grayson, admitted attorney in this court.

Geoghegan et al v. Jewett, Jefferson;

Stinson's ex'r Grubb's adm'r, Grayson; confirmed.

Smith v. Medcalf's adm'r, Ohio;

Kindlespiel v. Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson,

McFenney v. Davies, Ohio; were submitted on briefs.

F. D. REDDISH'S

New Tailoring Establishment.

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F. D. REDDISH'S

New Tailoring Establishment.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from

HEADACHE,
That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the safety of this truly scientific discovery.

MARSHALL, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't serv't, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully yours,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., Jan. 12, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding: Esq.: I wish to have some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (only lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, Jan. 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instant. Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Convulsions, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bot. 16. Price, 26 cents. Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pass off the unscrupulous public imitation of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ~~RE~~ on the outside wrapper; all others are springing counterfeits.

marl w&twtw.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Drawing.
(On Mero Street, next to J. L. Sage's.)
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER,
RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS:
For Writing—\$1 50 per month—5 lessons in the week, including all materials.

For Book-keeping—\$2 50 per month—5 lessons in the week. Books supplied by the pupil.

HOOURS OF ATTENDANCE:
From 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 1/2 and 7 to 8 1/2 P. M.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.
We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

James R. Watson, H. G. Bants, W. H. Gray, Ben. F. Meek, Mary W. Todd, H. Rodman, Jas. R. Page, Nelson Alley, Jno. C. Bates, W. C. Sneed, John W. Pruitt, Geo. Wythe Lewis, M. A. Gay, T. N. Lindsey.

October 14, 1861—tf.

W. H. KEENE,
Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Ugues" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. [mark w&twt]

W. H. KEENE.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS!

THE attention of Tax payers of Frankfort County is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY.

The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to justify shall have been collected. I therefore most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible day, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to pay off just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any of the sheriffs; but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in the revenue on the time fixed by law.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, KY., Oct. 15, 1861.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes for the present year, as well as balances due for 1859 and 1860, the undersigned most urge tax payers to be ready when called on, or we will be compelled to enforce the law for collection of taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

Oct. 15, 1861—3tw&tw.

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